THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. X., N°. 487. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℔ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

INTIMATIONS.

CONSULAR NOTICE.

IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAE.

Estate of HENRY D. TOOVEY, *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having Claims against the above Estate are to present them to the undersigned on *or before the Twentieth day of December next;* and all persons having in their possession any Effects, of whatever kind, of the late HENRY D. TOOVEY, above mentioned, or who are indebted to the above Estate are hereby required to make immediate delivery or payment to the undersigned.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.
British Consulate.
Shanghai, 19th November, 1859. 17de

U. S. CONSULAR COURT CANTON, CHINA, *12th September*, 1859.

In the case of NYE BROTHERS & CO., *Insolvents.*

IT is hereby notified, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the late firm of NYE BROTHERS & Co., *of Canton, China*, will be held at this CONSULATE, on *Friday, the 20th January,* 1860, at which time a distribution of the ASSETS of said Firm will be made among the Creditors.

OLIVER H. PERRY,
13fe *U. S. Consul.*

NOTICE.

Estate of JAMES A. POTTER, *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that all parties having Claims against the above Estate, are to present them to either of the undersigned *on or before the first day of December next;* and all persons indebted to the same are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.

C. P. REYNOLDS, } *Executors.*
M. W. FISH, }
26no Shanghai, 12th October, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at		5	per Cent. per Annum.
Six	do.,	6	„
Twelve	do.,	7	„

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

WM. HOWARD,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 14th November, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY GREEN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm in China, from 1*st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai & Foochow.
29fe China, 26th October, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. JULIUS KAHN is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

REISS & Co.
3de China, 10th October, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. A. R. TILBY is authorized to Act on behalf of the Firm of THOMAS PLATT & Co. and also of the undersigned, during his absence from Shanghai.

THOMAS PLATT.
26no Shanghai, 21st October, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. SOLOMON DAVID, SR., is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.
17de Bombay, 29th September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established their firm at *Hongkong* and *Canton*, under the same style as at this port.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghae, Sept. 20th, 1859.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at the *Yah-chin Hong.*

JOHN MALTBY.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has established himself as *Shipchandler, Storekeeper, Commission Agent & Auctioneer* under the style of CLARK & Co., and trusts that by proper attention to business and moderate charges he may merit a share of the patronage of the Community here and Ship Masters frequenting this Port.

W. J. S. CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD JA ES ASHTON has been admitted a partner in our Firm in China from 1*st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai, and Foochow.
26no China, 15th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Junior, in our firm ceased *on the 31st May ultimo.*

Our firm now consists of AUGUSTINE HEARD, JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, Jr., ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and E. FRANCIS PARKER.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, July 22d, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *General Agent and Commission Merchant.*

JOHN MAJOR.
22ja Nagasaki, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. J. BOHSTEDT has been admitted a Partner since *the* 1*st April,* will in future be carried on under the style or firm of WADMAN & Co.

E. WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *Public Tea Inspector*, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.

JOHN BLAIN.
公道 *Kung-tow.*
Shanghai, 1st July, 1859. 24de

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY.

Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and MR. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1856.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

FOR SALE.

CLARK & CO.

HAVE just received and offer for sale at low prices—

Tapestry, Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpeting; Velvet Pile and Axminster Rugs; Coirdoor Mats and Hall Carpeting; Fenders, Fire-Irons and Door-Scrapers; Cardigan Jackets and Vests; Superior French Kid and Wash-leather Gloves; Damask Curtain with Trimming to match; and various other goods suitable for the season.

tf Shanghai, September 24th, 1859.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

FRESH Goshen Butter, York Hams, Mangoe Pickles in Kegs, new Gallego and Haxall Flour, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Slippers, Tweed, smoking and fancy Caps, Opera Glasses, Cutlery, Wax Vestas, Meerchaum Pipes, &c.

Booth's Old Tom Gin, in Casks and Bottles, Brandy in Casks, Port Wine and Sherry in quarter Casks.

Also,

Fancy Biscuits of all descriptions made on the premises by Machinery.

H. EVANS.
tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1859.

FOR SALE.

JUST received per *Wellington* and Overland.

A fine assortment of London made Clothing, consisting of Togas, Over-coats, Reefing and Shooting Coats, Vests and Pantaloons; also a fresh Invoice of French Boots and Shoes: Felt Hats, Kid Gloves, Backskin, Dogskin and Cloth Gloves, Scarfs, Mufflers, Wollen Socks, Scotch Tweeds, Wollen Drawers and Vests, Crimean Shirts, Cricketing and Saxony Flannel, and Balmoral Caps.

Courier Bags, Meerchaum Pipes, Ready reference Files, Shirt Collars, Overland Trunks, Bologna & Oxford Sausages, Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, Yorkshire Game Pies, French Patès Truffled, Russian Ox Tongues, & French Plums.

Damask Table Linen and Napkins, Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets; Bathing Sponges, and Brushes.

Hunting Saddles, Bridles and Martingales complete, Horse Blankets, Rollers, Hunting, Rising and Dog Whips, Dog Collars and Chains, Black leather travelling Bags, and Furniture Chintz.

Ex *Swordfish.*

Best Goshen Butter in 10 and 17 lb. Kegs, Loaf Sugar, Dried Corn Meal and Buckwheat, Layer Raisins and selected Eléme Figs Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Marbled Iron Mantles with Grates complete, Grates and Fixtures, Fancy Iron and Copper Coal Hods with Scoops, Fire Irons, &c.

Sugar Cured Hams, and Cider Vinegar, Walking Sticks mounted, Umbrellas, &c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A CHOICE Assortment of Tweeds, Cloths, Flannels, Hats, Caps, Electro Plated Dish Covers, Dinner and Tea Sets, Copying-Presses, Goshen Butter, Gallego Flour, York Hams, Raisins, Figs, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Stoves and Grates of every description.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Gold Sherry, in 3 doz. Cases.
Old Port Wine, „ „
Very fine quality Champagne, in 1 doz. Cases.
Superior Pale Brandy, in quarter Casks.

All of which will be sold low to close a Consignment.

For samples and prices, apply at the Counting-room of Messrs. FRAZAR & Co.

THOS. HUME.
tf Shanghai, 5th November, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

GIESLER & Co.'s Champagne, finest quality, .. } Tls. 10 per doz.
Fine Claret, ... „ 7 „

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

ON SALE.

AT the Office of the *North-China Herald* and by Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

The *RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the CHINESE* by Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS.

Price, One Tael per Copy.

tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU,*" or "*Book of Experiments,*" by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary;* a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

AT the *North-China Herald* Office and at the Store of J. W. WRIGHT.

Price 2 Mex. $ per Copy.

"DISCOURSES TO A CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION IN A HEATHEN LAND," by the Rev. JOHN HOBSON, M.A., British Chaplain, Shanghai.

3de Shanghai, 16th November, 1859

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

THE Land Registered at the British Consulate as Lots No. 190 *a* and 201, measuring 16 mow, more or less, situated immediately to the West of the Foreign Cemetery, bounded on the North by the Rope Walk Road, and on the South by the Custom House Road.

The whole lot is enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall. For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

TO BE LET.

THE House and Godowns occupied by JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

Apply to
A. CUSHNY.
tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1859.

TO LET.

A LARGE and Commodious House recently erected within the French Concession containing 8 Rooms, 2 bath Rooms and all the conveniences of a residence, with Verandahs and a Look-out commanding a view of the River.

Suitable outbuildings attached.

For terms apply to
H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with Servants Offices attached situated in Bridge Street known as Hubertson's Bungalow.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART UNION OF LONDON 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for Tickets will be received at this Office until *30th instant.*

Each Member will receive—

A volume of Engravings from celebrated Pictures by Thirty deceased British Artists.

An Engraving by F. HOLT from the Original Picture by J. J. JENKINS called "COME ALONG."

Besides a chance in the distribution of Prizes.

26no Shanghai, 5th November, 1859.

KANAGAWA HOSPITAL.

YOKUHAMA.

THE Hospital can accommodate 25 or 30 Patients.

There are also 6 Private Rooms for Invalid Gentlemen.

RICHARD W. DUGGAN, M D.
tf October 24th, 1859.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room,	.... Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
„ Officers do.	.... „ 1.5.0	„
„ General Wards, ...	„ 1.0.0	„

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCANTILE Employment wanted by an experienced Double-Entry Book-keeper.

Please address A.T.K Office of this paper.

tf Shanghai, 24th November, 1859.

BOARD OF FOREIGN PILOTS.

Shanghae, November 22d, 1859.

A Meeting of this Board was called by order of J. W. Rickard, Esq., Chairman, at 7 P.M.

Present—J. W. Rickard, Chairman; W. E. Ayers, Secretary; P. H. Young, E. V. McDonnell, W. H. Moore, W. A. Hall, T. H. Holmes, A. J. Bronson, (absent) S. Lacount.

The Chairman introduced Mr. E. W. Robinson who had lately returned after an absence of five years. Having been one of the body of European Pilots who first piloted upon this river, he hoped that this Board would receive him with pleasure as a member of that body, as he intended to resume his duties as a Pilot on the River, which was unanimously acceded to, and he was duly enrolled a Member of this Board.

The particulars and the object of former meetings were then explained to Mr. Robinson and that which had been done toward carrying out their views, and they hoped that Mr. Robinson would render them all assistance in his power.

Moved by Mr. P. H. Young, and seconded by Mr. E. W. Robinson,—

That a Code of Laws and Bye Laws be drafted by a Committee for the proper regulation of the Pilot Laws of this port.

The Chairman then read to this Board a synopsis of his ideas regarding the Code of Laws, Rules and Regulations, which he thought would be necessary to carry out a proper system of Pilotage.

J. W. Rickard, E. W. Robinson, and W. H. Moore, were then unanimously appointed a Committee to draft a Code of Bye Laws. It was then unanimously agreed that the foregoing should be published in the *North-China Herald.*

After farther private business the Meeting adjourned to some future day when sufficient of their number would be present.

By Order,

W. E. AYERS,
Secretary.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew,* every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	......Sept. 27	Singapore,	......Nov. 6
Bombay,	......Oct. 17	Hongkong,	......Nov. 18
Calcutta,	......Oct. 30	New York,	......Sept. 13
Galle,	........Oct. 27		

Mail of 10th of October due in Hongkong on 24th inst., and here on 3d December. Last year it was received on 30th Nov. per *Yang-tsze.*

Hongkong....Aug. 10 } Mail received *vid* Marseilles 27th Sept
Shanghai ....Aug. 1 }

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 25th Nov., 1859.		*Ending 25th Nov.,* 1858.	
19.—	*Max.* 65	*Min.* 53,........	*Max.* 65	*Min.* 48
20.—	,, 59	,, 50........	,, 67	,, 48
21.—	,, 61	,, 51........	,, 64	,, 40
22.—	,, 50	,, 41........	,, 59	,, 45
23.—	,, 52	,, 45........	,, 60	,, 45
24.—	,, 50	,, 42........	,, 59	,, 42
25.—	,, 51	,, 47........	,, 58	,, 44

To be continued weekly.

N B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

BIRTH.

At Washington, D. C. (U. S. A.) on the 3rd June, the Wife of Peter Parker, Esq., late United States Commissioner to China, of a Son.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange. ....No transactions.

OPIUM.

November,	*Malwa* New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	*Patna* New, Tls.
19,	....483 —	....486 —	........558 —
21,	....488 —	....490 —	........557 —
22,	....486 —	....490 —	........552 —
23,	....490 —	....490 —	........545 —
24,	....500 —	.... —	........545 —
25,	....500 —	.... —	........545 —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Nov. 25, *Syrian,* (Br. bq.), from Japan; *Henry Ellis,* (Br. sh.), from Kanagawa; *Valkyrien,* (Dan. bq.), from Hongkong; and *Johanne Kalkmann,* (Ham. bq.), from ——.

Departed.—Nov. 25, *Fortune,* (Siam. bq.), for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Yang-tsze* Messrs. Purdon, Hudson, and Rigby. Per *Peiho,* Mr. and Mrs. Schoyer, Capt. D. Patridge, Messrs. T. Pyke, R. H. Law, J. H. Nichols, Dutta, and W. H. Forbes. Per *Granada,* Capt. Geale, Messrs. J. H. Boyle, G. Urmson, P. M. Cockindale, and Pallanjee.

Departed.—Per *Hellespont,* Mr. and Mrs. Graham and child, Capt. Williams, 1st Royals, Messrs. Campbell, Innes, T. Howell, J. B. Ross, Cheyne, Henderson, Patoor, and J. Blain. Per *Aden,* Messrs. B. de Souza, Wm. Jackson, and J. C. Coutts.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers, at Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Ottawa,* Nov. 16, Mr. and Mrs. Gingell, Messrs. Boyle, Mestern, Andrews, Hughes, Henry, Howard, Packer, Rogers, Thompson, Williams, Cameron, Millett, and Fitzroy, Capt. Browne and Lt. Col Maude; for Manila, Messrs. Garrett, Elizaldo and Bogout.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

October 4.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Newman, W. H. Pedder, and C. Hope.

October 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowra, Messrs. R. Hudson, J. Tait, and Andrews.

November 4.

For Shanghai, Mr. W. Lay.
For Hongkong, Mr. Little.

November 28.

For Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. Overweg.

December 4.

For Hongkong, Mrs. Campbell, and Miss Simpson.

The *Granada,* steamer, with the next mails for Europe, &c., is appointed to leave on Wednesday, the 7th of December.

No. 5. NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate General,
Yeddo, *26th September,* 1859.

A communication has been made to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Japan, in respect to the provision of the Treaty under Article X for the circulation of Foreign and the use of Japanese coin in making payments between the Foreign Merchants and the Japanese. On this subject it is very important that there should be not only a clear understanding, but every facility given to any bona fide efforts of the Japanese Government, to establish the free circulation throughout the Empire of Foreign coins; and more especially of the Dollar.

By Article X of the Treaty already cited, it is provided that "all Foreign coins shall be current in Japan, and shall pass for its corresponding weight in Japanese coin of the same description." And it is further provided, on the supposition that some time will elapse before the Japanese can become acquainted with the value of Foreign coins, that "the Japanese will for the period of one year furnish British subjects with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal weight being given, and no discount taken for re-coinage."

After some discussion, and many preliminary difficulties, which it has required time to overcome, effect has been given to the latter provision; and the Japanese Government are now actively engaged in coining silver itzebous in large quantities, to meet the requirements of Merchants. But with apparently limited means of issue at the mint, the Government has also informed the Undersigned, that they have made Foreign coins current in Japan without the delay of a year,—and express a hope, that only minor transactions will be carried on in the "smaller silver currency of Japan; and Foreign coin—and the Dollar be habitually resorted to for all large payments between the British and Japanese Merchants."

In so far as the object shall have been attained by the Japanese Government of making Foreign coins current, without loss or disadvantage to the Foreign Merchant in trading transactions with the Japanese, it is only fair that they should meet with a ready co-operation on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and its subjects trading in Japan:—and it is no less clearly the interest of the latter to contribute to that end by every means in their power. The Undersigned has informed the Japanese Government therefore, that he conceives no injunction from him can be necessary to secure so desirable an object; but that he will readily make known the facts to British subjects for their information and guidance,—as all that is required.

The final result must mainly depend, he has further stated, upon the success of their own action with Japanese subjects, to establish the free circulation of Foreign coins, without reserve or repugnance on the part of the latter; on terms as advantageous to the merchant in every way, as though he bought in the Japanese markets with itzebous—or other Japanese coin exchanged by himself at the Treasury, for dollars or other Foreign money.

The currency of the dollar and its free circulation throughout the Empire, the Undersigned considers an object of the greatest importance to the best interests of Foreign trade. This alone can make the Foreign merchant independent of the tardy and insufficient operations of a Japanese mint, restricted to Yeddo,—and independent also of the fluctuation in the value of their coins, to which the Japanese currency appears liable from time to time, according to the will or the wants of the Government. On all these grounds the Undersigned deems it essential therefore, that every facility should be given by the British merchants themselves. The Japanese Government have been led to believe that these, on the contrary, create unfair obstacles by objecting to recive the dollar back in payment from the Japanese, when once in circulation. The Undersigned has expressed his doubts that such a course has been followed; and urged that if any such cases have occurred, it could only be explained by the fact that hitherto the Foreign merchant has not found it possible to buy Japanese produce on equally advantageous terms with dollars as with itzebous; for otherwise it would be too plainly the interest of the Foreigner to use his own coin, and thus avoid all the trouble and delay of effecting a preliminary exchange into Japanese coins at the Treasury; by which he gains merely equivalent weights and intrinsic value.

With this information for the guidance of British Merchants, the Undersigned leaves the matter to their own judgment, and good sense; merely adding that any obstacle on their part to the free circulation of Foreign coins, backwards and forwards, in their various transactions with the Japanese, would not be more contrary to the provisions of the Treaty, than to the interests of trade; unless the difficulty in passing them on equal terms with Japanese coins could be clearly shown to exist, in spite of the public declarations of the Government here; and any efforts they may make in good faith to establish such free circulation among the Japanese:—in which case it would be desirable that some tangible evidence of the fact should be placed in the hands of the Consul General, without delay.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul General in Japan.

No. 6. NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate General,
Yeddo, *September 26th,* 1859.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Japan, deems it necessary to call the attention of British subjects in this Country to the provisions of the Treaty, which has reference to their location at the open Ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki; and to the measures already taken or in progress in conformity therewith, to secure the object distinctly contemplated and specified by the contracting parties. It is provided in Article III., that "in all the foregoing Ports and towns British subjects may permanently reside. They shall have the right to lease ground, and purchase buildings thereon, and may erect dwelling and warehouses"—and further that "the place which British subjects shall occupy for their buildings shall be arranged by the British Consul and the Japanese Authorities of each place."

It is not therefore left to the option or caprice of British subjects where they shall "lease ground," "purchase buildings," or "erect dwellings, and warehouses." Neither as to the choice of such location for the British, are any half-dozen individuals who may happen for the moment to be at any one of these Ports, the parties, according to their partial or temporary interest—or in any other sense;—to determine what may or may not be the more fit and eligible site for the permanent interests of both Nations, on Commercial and Political grounds. That has been placed by Treaty in the hands of the respective Authorities of the two Countries; and Her Majesty's Consul General has no intention of allowing this provision of the Treaty to be otherwise interpreted by individuals at their own pleasure; or its obligations to be disregarded. Neither at Hakodadi nor at Nagasaki has it yet been possible in concert with Japanese Authorities to fix upon "a site deemed eligible by mutual agreement." But at Kanagawa, as announced in the Acting Consul Vyse's circular No. 11, of the 20th inst., a site for the location of British subjects has been decided upon according to Treaty. And Notice is hereby distinctly given, for the guidance of all British subjects, that within the limits fixed, and there only have they either right to lease ground, purchase buildings, or erect dwellings, and warehouses; and any one persisting in dwelling or erecting buildings elsewhere; not only does so at his own risk and peril, as regards protection for person or property; but renders himself liable to penalties for the violation of a Treaty provision. A liability to which Her Majesty's Consul General will have no hesitation in giving full effect; whenever he may deem a course of proceeding deliberately adopted in despite of this warning, calculated to bring prejudice to the general and permanent interests of British subjects in Japan, or at this Port in particular.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
H. B. M.'s Consul General in Japan.

No. 7. NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate General,
Yeddo, *29th October,* 1859.

The Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Japan, notifies to British subjects in relation with Japan, that whereas it is provided by Article III of the Treaty of Yeddo that the Port of Ne-e-gata, or if Ne-e-gata be found un-suitable as a harbour, another convenient Port on the West Coast of Niphon, shall be opened to Trade on the first of January, 1860—and the reports received of the harbour of No-e-gata and the bar at its mouth, are such as to render it necessary to examine other Ports on the coast with the view of finding one more suitable, it will be impossible to make any final arrangements by the aforesaid first of January, one thousand, eight hundred, and sixty.

Notice therefore is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that no port on the West Coast will be opened to British Trade on that date; nor at any subsequent period without due notice.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
H. B. M.'s Consul General in Japan.

Local.—Liu, the *chi-hien,* offers 100 dollars reward to any one who will bring before him one of fourteen delinquents charged with committing a burglary on the night of the 3d inst., or 60 dollars to any person whose information shall enable the Magistrate himself to effect their arrest. The house broken into belonged to a graduate engaged in trade, who managed to seize some of the gang. He was robbed however of some money and other property, and a man in his service was wounded by the thieves in the scuffle. The notification affects to give a description of the parties. This is limited to their ages, and the absence of beards on their faces. They are all from other districts, and some if not all of them junkmen.

The following is supposed to be by a Canton hand. It refers, not as one might at first sight suppose to the ever increasing transit duty charges of government, but to the expenses of portage and boat hire; the former being easily swollen by an arrangement which gives every portage agent his own standard of weights.

Notice issued by the Teamen assembled in council on the 17th November, 1859.

We would respectfully state our opinion that in all trade, business should be done in just proportions to capital; that it is a principle with merchants to regulate expenditure by income. In the case of us teamen, however, whose habit it is to go to the hills to make our purchases, the expenses we are put to along the road by which we bring our produce down to the market, are alas! so enormous that it is hard to balance our books. In the next place, the high prices ruling in the tea districts enhance the difficulty of providing sufficient capital for our business. We are compelled therefore to convene a general meeting for the consideration of new rules which will put the question on a satisfactory footing, and the adoption of a uniform scale of weights. The first of the 11th moon (24th November) is respectfully proposed as a propitious day for effecting a change of all now in use, in order that the most perfect fairness may be in some sort secured; and the guild will fine any one who may be thereafter discovered using two sets of scales.

We issue this for the express information of the Public.

The *tautai* has issued a notice to the junk men which, if attended to, will prove of some benefit to our crowded anchorage.

Woo, Intendant of the Circuit of Su-Sung-T'ai, Superintendent of Customs, &c., &c., issues a proclamation.

Foreign and native vessels anchoring in the Hwangpu river at Shanghai have each separate anchorages assigned to them, to prevent their getting mixed up together: to the end that both parties may be more or less secure against the disturbance of either by the other.

Now it has come to the knowledge of the Intendant that native owned vessels lying in the Shanghai river have been anchoring promiscuously among the foreign shipping, and that night after night there is opposite the foreign hongs, a beating of gongs and drums; moreover, that rockets, crackers, and water-dragons (squibs) are let off there. In the 7th moon, when the popular mind was disturbed, all this was productive of much alarm, and the Intendant issued several proclamations peremptorily prohibiting [such doings;] which are on record. Notwithstanding these, the masters of these junks contumaciously continue their old practices; from which as the wind on the river blows with uncertainty, danger from fire is also to be apprehended. This is not the course it behoves men peaceably attending to their proper business to pursue, and it becomes a duty to issue a further proclamation, in prohibition thereof. It is accordingly notified to masters of junks anchored in the river, that in future they must keep within their own limits; and that they are not to anchor among the foreign shipping, let off fireworks, beat gongs, or disturb the peace by clamor and uproar. Should any one dare to disobey he shall undoubtedly be punished; and that without mercy. A special proclamation.

Late on Monday evening last a curious phenomenon was observed. A ball of fire, the size of a basin, rolled into a house in the street of Four Gateways, not far from the Joo-e bridge. It was seen by the members of a whole family. A fire which broke out during the confusion consequent on such an apparition was fortunately extinguished before it had done much damage. A suite of three rooms was burnt and a two storied house had to be pulled down before the fire could be put out; and this cost one child its life. Next day the matter was referred to a sorceress. She gave the people to understand that their many crimes, more especially their wasteful habits, had called down this visitation from outraged Heaven. To avert a recurrence of the calamity in the shape of a general conflagration, recourse must be had, she said, at once to Taouist services and incantations; the unrepentant might rest assureded that a judgment would overtake them. The populace nothing doubting proceed to the temple of the God of Fire to burn incense and fix on a propitious day for the performance of the necessary ceremonies. Placards have been posted in the neighborhood of the spot where the occurrence took place giving an account of the affair, and the people, it is said, wishing to avoid future visitations of the kind have made up their minds to mend their ways.

Two outrages of a grave character are set down to the Cantonese during the week. Some thirty men attempted to commit a burglary in the neighbourhood of the Soochow Bridge. The villagers showed fight and beat off the gang, some of whom as they were moving off, cried out, "Ah! when we were red caps we held Shanghai for two years and you could not hurt us; now the year is come round again [for taking the city,] and this time we won't spare one of you." This was reported next morning to the *chi-hien* who desired the police take steps, &c.

The other case is an attempt to kill a Cantonese serving on board one of the steamers in the Chinese service. The man had been drinking in a brothel on the Ma-loo, on issuing from which he was attacked by two of his fellow provincials, who had some old feud to settle with him. The watch, (or the police) happened to be passing and seized the delinquents. The wounded man lies in a dangerous state.

The Shanghai authorities have been instructed by Wang, Treasurer of the province, to stop the circulation of an unauthorised copper cash which has been made in large quantities in all directions, by natives of Kwei Chau, the province from which the government mints of Peking derive their materials. The introduction of the said cash causes of course serious depreciation of the worn-out coin in vogue, the supply of which, owing to the rebellion, has been now some years left to fight its way without reinforcement. The Imperial Decree replying to the memorial of a Censor who denounced the illegal coinage, is not very fully reported. We shall hear more on the subject no doubt. Meanwhile, the Magistrate calls on all the money-changers, clerks charged with disbursements or receipts, &c., to hand in to government all Canton cash; small, that is copper cash, which is what the Kwei Chau men are forging; iron cash and leaden cash. Government will weigh these and return the value to the parties aforesaid.

Rebels.—The Imperialist force under Shingpáu is reported to have sustained an unusually severe defeat on the 11th ulto. Shingpáu is properly Commissioner of War in the north of Ngan Hwui. Some time since, during his earlier campaign against the Nien Fei, the outlaws of Ho Nan, as he lay encamped at Tsingkiang-pu in Kiang Su, a chief of the Nien Fei, by name Li Tien-shan, who had distinguished himself by the capture of Luh-ho, but was now becoming alarmed for the safety of his party, made proposals of accommodation to him which Shingpáu accepted. The Emperor approved, gave Li a button of the 3d grade, and desired that his name should be changed from T'ien-shan, which we may render Long life to him, to Shih-chung, the Loyal Man of his Age. He continued to serve until the campaign was brought to a successful termination, and was then given charge of some military post, where however, possibly for want of exercise, his loyalty began to fail him, and he entered into secret correspondence with his old friends, whose cause was looking up again. His treason became known to Shingpáu who of course set people to watch his proceedings, being minded to take the first opportunity of stripping him of his authority before he laid hands on him; as his followers were numer[illegible] The Loyal Man of his Age, finding [illegible] game up, at once invited the Nien Fei to attack Shingpáu's position at Tsingkiang-pu on a particular day, rose within as they assaulted without, and the result was a total destruction of the Imperialist camp with great loss of men, and all their arms of all sorts. Shingpáu retired south, along the canal to hold Káu-yu, a district city near Yang-chau, leaving Tsingkiang-pu in possession of the victorious Li, now once more a chief of the Nien Fei. Whether he figures as Li, the long-lived, or Li, the loyal, is not yet apparent.

We were pleased at seeing H. M. S. *Highflyer* come into harbour yesterday afternoon from Kanagawa, having left that port on the 12th inst.

By her we learn that on the evening of the 11th, the Tycoon's palace at Yeddo was totally destroyed by fire, presumed to have been accidental.

The person who committed the murderous assault on Mr. J. Loureiro's Chinese servant had not yet been arrested. The Japanese officials at Kanagawa were supposed to be acting with good faith in the matter, and to be really endeavouring to find out the guilty party. The wounded Chinaman was doing favourably.

Capt. Shadwell has charge of both the English and French ratified treaties for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

Capt. Shadwell's foot, wounded in the attack on the squadron made by the Chinese at Taku, is going on satisfactorily, but he is still unable to walk.

The *Highflyer* will leave this for Hongkong direct on Tuesday next. Letters for transmission will be received on board up to noon on that day.

A report has been circulated in Hongkong of the loss of the *Highflyer,* a Russian Frigate, and a Dutch Frigate in a typhoon on the Coast of Japan. [illegible] above is a satisfactory contradiction of [illegible] as regards the *Highflyer.* It is to be regretted that such rumours should be published except on authentic information. That report will be received in England a fortnight before the above proof of its inaccuracy.

Again a private Steamer has brought us the mail in time to answer letters by return of post. The departure of the outward mail was judiciously postponed until the 24th, the *Yang-tsze* came in on the 22d and the contract mail Steamer did not arrive until the 25th,—36 hours after the outward mail left. So if there were no *Yang-tszes, Hellesponts,* and other fast steamers belonging to merchants who obligingly carry our letters we should lose a fortnight, as frequently happens during the N.E. monsoon.

The dates now received are from London, 27th Sept.,—Bombay, 17th,—Galle, 27th Oct.,—Singapore, 6th,—Hongkong, 18th Nov. The *Ottawa* from Bombay was detained at Galle five days waiting for the *Bentinck* from Suez. The cause of her delay we have not learned. The mail was postponed *one* day in London.

The *Fiery Cross* brought news to Hongkong from Calcutta that a telegram had been received to 3d Oct. from London. The only item interesting to us is that great preparations were being made for strengthening the English squadron in China.

The *Peiho,* private Steamer left Hongkong after the mail arrived there, called at the ports on the Coast and reached here before the *Granada,* mail Steamer.

The overland parcels that should have been received by this mail, are again left behind at Suez!

China was still the absorbing topic at home and although the first excitement caused by the news of the Peiho disaster had somewhat subsided, the necessity [illegible] punishing the Chinese and recovering [illegible] *prestige* was generally admitted and measures were in active operation to accomplish it. Copious extracts from the home papers will be found in our columns.

The command of the China expeditionary force is assigned to Major-General Sir Hope Grant. Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones has been appointed second in command on the East India and China Station. We sincerely trust that Admiral Hope's health will allow him to retain the chief command. His despatch to the Admiralty copied from the *London Gazette* into the *China Express* is well worth perusal, even by those who are acquainted with the general account of that affair.

General Wimpffen is spoken of for the command the French forces.

The bulk of the troops is to come from India, the selection of which will be left with the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief. Marines, Artillery and Engineers will be sent from England. An increase to the naval forces in China amounting to 191 guns is announced, exclusive of Gun-boats, of which the *Times* reports there will be 50.

We must not omit to record the return of the *Fox*, Yacht, Captain McClintock from the Arctic regions with definite information respecting the fate of Sir John Francklin and his comrades. At Point Victory upon the N. W. coast of King William Island a record was found, dated April 25th, 1858, signed by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames, stating that H. M. S. *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned on the 22nd of April, 1848, in the ice, and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105 souls, under the command of Captain Crozier, were proceeding to the great Fish River. Sir John Francklin had died on June 11, 1847. Captain McClintock has furnished the Admiralty with a detailed report of their proceedings, extracts from which in the home papers tell a painful tale of the sufferings that must have been endured by the brave fellows composing the expedition under Sir John Francklin. Several human skeletons and articles of clothing and equipment afforded evidence that they had dropped as they walked along—as asserted by the Esquimaux, with whom Capt. McClintock's party had communication.

The British Government has given directions to have the line of Telegraph laid by the end of May, from Rangoon to Singapore.

MONEY MARKET.—Continued easy.

BULLION.—From Southampton on 20th September, as given in our last number.

Consols, 95¼ a 95⅜ for money.

Rate of Discount.—Bank of England, minimum 2½ In the market 2¼ to 2⅜.

Bar Silver, 61⅝*d.* per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 60¾*d.* per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £17.162,169.

Tea—Increased firmness. Common Congou, 1*s.* 2½*d.* a 1*s.* 3½*d.*

Silk—Firm. Tsatlee 19*s.* a 25*s.* Taysaam 16*s.* a 18*s.* Thrown 21*s.* 6*d.* a 23*s.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, 18th September, *Heroes of Alma*, at London.

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, 23d September, *Sir W. F. Williams*, from Liverpool.

CARGOES.—From London to Shanghai, per *Celestial*, cleared September 16.—Callicoes plain, [illegible] 695 yards; printed and dyed, 140,300 yards; cotton and linen mixed, 600 yards; flannels and blanketing, 2,040*l.*; long and short cloths, 3,813*l.*; woollen and worsted stuffs, 16,390*l.*; bottled beer, 212*l.*; gunpowder, 47*l.*; wine, 524 gals.; spirits, 659 gals; sweet almonds, 2 cwt.; woollens, 200*l.*; spices, 105 lbs.

LOADING.—For Shanghai, at London, *Benvoirlich*, *Lady Elizabeth*, *Maida*, and *Heroes of Alma*. At Liverpool, *Berwick Walls*.

PASSED ANJER.—Oct. 9th, *Rubens*; 10th, *Stornoway*; 13th, *Ballarat*; 22d, *Cambalu*, from Shanghai, to London. For Shanghai, *Medina*, Oct 19th, from London; 14th, *Mountain Wave*, from Philadelphia; 15th, *R. Boustead*, from New York.

THE regular monthly meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Tuesday evening, he 15th inst. Several new members were admitted, and there was a good deal of informal discussion on the subject of he proposed establishment of a Translaional Department; final action on the matter, however, was deferred to allow pportunity for still fuller consideration.

A Paper on "*Chinese Ethics, with es- ecial reference to the doctrines of Human Nature and of Sin,*" was contributed by Rev. Griffith John, and read by Rev. . Edkins. The following abstract will ive a brief outline of the argument, which was worked out quite elaborately :—

"Among the Chinese Moralists, there are some who have confined their attention to the investi- ation and explanation of the criterion of morali- in action; and there are others, who have ldressed themselves principally to the question f moral sentiments, that is to the existence and ature of those feelings with which right and rong are contemplated by human beings. Con- icius and his grand son *Tsï-sï* may be placed mong the former, and Mencius and *Seun-tsï* nong the latter. Confucius described virtue as msisting in a mean between two vicious ex- emes. There is a medium between the vice of cess, on the one hand, and that of defect, on e other, and virtue consists in avoiding both tremes and observing the mean. His teaching human nature are by no means articulate. e did not enter into particulars touching the ement of the intellectual and emotive parts of

On the question of sin he is not explicit. e d not say that the nature of man is origi- lly -dically good, neither does he say that is nally and radically bad.

"*Tsï-sï*, like Confucius, makes the path of virtue lie in a mean between two extremes. But, he es beyond Confucius and maintains that human ture is in perfect harmony with this law. teaches not only with the Perepatetics that tue consists in the mean between two extremes, t also with the *stoics*, that virtue or moral titude consists in living according to nature.

"He seems to have been the first to propound doctrine that, *all men at their birth are endowed h a nature that is perfectly good and that virtue sists in following it implicity.*

"In the time of *Mencius* these questions were atly agitated. There were many who ven- ed to differ from the opinions of *Tsï-sï* and *ncius*, and to maintain opinions diametrically osed to theirs. There were those who held opinion that man does not possess any innate moral principles but that the human heart is like a sheet of white paper upon which anything may be written. The motto of this school was that, *human nature is neither good nor bad, but indifferent to both.*

"Probably it was the existence of this school that induced *Mencius* to give a more articulate enunciation of the doctrine of the *Innate Goodness of Human Nature*, and to explain it at length. He could not compare man to the clay of the potter which may be made to assume any form in his plastic hand; but rather to a precious seed, which contains in itself the germs of all moral excellence, and can only be fully developed in circumstances congenial to its nature. He recognised in man not only private desires, but also benevolent affections and moral sentiments. With Butler he maintained that the benevolent affections are disinterested, and enforces the doctrine with illustrations and arguments equally cogent. He shows very clearly that the moral sensibilities are higher in rank than the natural or pathematic, and that the latter, when they come in collision, must yield to the former. He not only denied that man does possess any *positive* principle of evil, but also that he is wanting in any positive principle that may be necessary to enable him to reach the very acme of moral excellency. Man according to him is morally perfect and may by simply following his nature become as perfect as heaven itself.

"Next to Mencius comes *Seun-tsï*. Seun-tsï opens his discussion on the subject with the positive and broad assertion that, *the nature of man is bad and that its goodness is artificial.* Just as Mencius asserts the universal and entire goodness of human nature, so, *Seun-tsï*, without the least qualification, proclaims its universal and entire vileness. He stands on the opposite pole of Mencius and maintains his position very tenaciously. He was a man of uncommon ability and was certainly a match for his oponent.

"The next in order is *Yang-tsï*. He seems to have been influenced by both, the writings of Mencius and *Seun-tsï*. He probably felt that there was much truth in what both these philosophers had said, and that neither was to be wholly rejected. He steps in in the character of an eclectic, and adopts the positive and rejects the negative side of each of these two extreme theories. Hence he announces the doctrine that, *human nature is both good and bad, and both elements are mixed in it.* There is something in every man that is radically good and something that is radically bad, and the difference between men consists in this, namely, that some cultivate the good part of their nature and some the bad. He who cultivates the good side of his nature will become a good man, and he who cultivates the vicious side will become a vicious man.

"*Han-wan-kúng* who follows *Yang-tsï* does not seem to have been satisfied with any of the preceding theories of human nature. He says that human nature is divided into three grades or orders, namely, the upper, the middle and the lower. The upper is *purely* good without the least mixture of evil; the lower is purely depraved without the least mixture of good; and the middle partakes of both, and is capable of becoming exclusively either. He believed in the *limited* application of the doctrines of *Mencius*, *Seun-tsï*, and *Yang-tsï*, and only denied the universal application of either. Each is true of a certain class of men, and each false of *universal man.* According to him, men are born into the world with natures morally different, and this difference will account for all the diversity witnessed among them.

Then an account was given of the doctrine of the Philosophers of the Sung dynasty, which is only a clever attempt to harmonize and account for, all the conflicting views of the preceding orthodox and heterodox writers. Though they professed to hold the doctrine of the innate goodness of human nature, it was shown that, in reality they were nearly as far from Mencius as from *Seun-tsï*. It will appear from the above that the Chinese are as thinking people, and that some of the most obscure and perplexing questions have not escaped their notice."

THE CHINESE DISASTER.

Times.

We fear that we cannot accuse the Mongols who resisted our attack on the forts of the Peiho of treachery, however plain it is that the Court of Pekin has deliberately and perfidiously violated a solemn treaty. There are discrepancies in all the accounts we have received of the precise transactions which took place between the arrival of the British flotilla off the mouth of the river, and their attack on the forts; but the witnessess are unanimous in declaring the Chinese to have stated that they would resist any attempt to force the booms and the passage of the river, and that our officers prepared the fleet for the bombardment of the defences and the capture the forts. So far we knew what we were about—at least, we were warned that resistance would be made; but it would appear that we very much underrated the means, extent, and nature of the opposition. One could have expected at least that provision would be made, in case the forts were found to be armed and occupied, for the immediate landing of the men at some point below the forts, whence they could have taken those lines of curtains and open bastions in the rear, an operation which no Chinese troops have ever yet withstood. But, no; it seems the fashion now-a-days to 'send them at it'—to throw a handful of men at a position of unknown strength, and then, if by their matchless valour all turns out well, to assume the credit of of great generalship, and if the attempt is unsuccessful, to cry 'Who'd have thought it?' This phrase, indeed, comprises the whole essence of the defence which is made of the conduct of the Peiho assault. No nation can expect to be always victorious. We must accept a defeat now and then with a good grace; but it by no means follows that we are to accept every disaster as inevitable, and 'Who'd have thought it?' as an adequate explanation. In this case Admiral Hope made a gigantic mistake—he despised his enemy, and when, after three hours' fighting, he saw his flotilla sunk or disabled, he determined 'to send them at it.' The men of the Naval and Marine Brigades were marched, under such circumstances as rendered victory impossible, to carry unbreached forts by escalade. But their ladders were, as almost always happens, not forthcoming. The same thing happened twice at the Redan. Whenever such is the case the men must submit to be shot down and driven back, unless they can clamber up the defences.

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The despatch of Admiral Hope has been framed on an old professional model, which is going, or has gone, as much out of date as seventy-fours. But it tells a tale of zeal, gallantry, and devotion, such as we have been long accustomed to hear whenever the deeds of English sailors are mentioned. The despatch contains a matter-of-fact enumeration of details which in the aggregate constitute a very considerable naval disaster. We can quite understand that if Mr. Bruce and M. de Bourboulon had consented to land quietly at some point of the river indicated by the Mandarins, and had dispensed with any armed retinue, they might have been conducted to Pekin in safety. But the circumstances under which they would have been led to the Imperial presence would have probably been as humiliating as those which have hitherto surrounded the interviews held by the representatives of the 'outer barbarians' with the chief authorities of the Chinese empire. They would have been escorted through the lines of the Mongol army, and have been followed by the calvacades of their chiefs, as if they had been hostages, or as though they had been emissaries of some small principality, proceeding to solicit the favour and avert the anger of the head of the Mongol aristocracy. In effect, the appearance of the ambassadors of England and France attended by a slender retinue, incased and hemmed in by barbarous hordes of matchlockmen and 'braves,' would have been a triumph to the Mandarins, who would not have hesitated to make out of the exhibition much military and political capital. The position of our representatives, deprived of the smallest insignia of power, would have been as painful to them and to us as flattering to the pride of the Mantchoos. No one can tell to what lengths those, who would have been as much their captors as their escort, would have carried the humiliating conditions under which the English and French ambassadors might have been required to present themselves for the ratification of the treaty. There appears to be no room for doubt that if Mr. Bruce and M. de Bourboulon had abandoned the position which they were entitled to take, and had solicited the Mandarins to conduct them to Pekin, they would, after a long series of delays and degrading concessions, and possible indignities, have been permitted to effect the ratification of a treaty which would have been only the consummation of our discredit and the advance of a moral defeat. Foreseeing the probability that we should not accept their terms, the Mandarins prepared a plan to meet any armed attack in support of our claims, which has been unfortunately attended with success. When our fleet hove to off the mouth of the Peiho, the Mandarins were in a strong political position. They held aloof from any communication with us, and established themselves, as it would appear, at Tient-sin, some distance up the river. Their attitude seemed to indicate a perfect confidence in their means of resisting any hostile measures, which was unfortunately justified by the result of our operations. Had we condescended to be supplicants, and consented to undergo the humiliations to which Lord Macartney was subjected, it was likely the Mandarins would not have resisted our overtures. But we appeared before them in an attitude more becoming two great nations. The uncertain nature of our relations with the Chinese was, however, manifested in the mode in which our ambassadors made their appearance. There can be little doubt we came with the expectation of meeting resistance, and that the dove which held the olive branch bore also the lightning of war. What says Admiral Hope? On the 18th, having gathered his squadron at the rendezvous, he proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho on a twofold mission—to intimate to the local authorities the intended arrival of the ambassadors, and to 'reconnoitre the existing state of the defences of the river.' It is quite clear that Admiral Hope knew of those defences already, and that he had in his mind the possibility of being obliged to attack before he proceeded to reconnoitre them. And what did he find? 'The reconstruction in earth, and in an improved form, of the works destroyed last year, strengthened by additional ditches and abattis, as well as an increased number of booms of a very much more formidable nature.' These few words convey a very striking picture of the measures taken by the Chinese to resist the passage of our ambassadors at the head of an armed force. 'Very few guns were seen,' adds the admiral, 'but a considerable number of embrasures were masked with matting, evidently with the view of concealing others.' The proceedings which take place subsequently are not of a re-assuring character. The admiral in command of the British squadron which had been placed at the disposal of the English ambassador to escort him as well as the French ambassador to Tientsin, was by this official requisition placed in a very difficult position. He had either to decline the responsibility of forcing the passage in case the Chinese refused to remove the obstructions, and in that case to take on himself the odium of abandoning the mission on which he was despatched, or he had at any hazard to take measures to clear away the obstructions so as to allow the ambassadors to proceed to Tientsin. It is needless to say which course a British admiral was likely to adopt under these circumstances. Admiral Hope informed the Taoutai that he would remove the obstructions 'by force, if necessary,' placing on his opponents the responsibility of the consequences; and after the lapse of three days from the date of the requisition he proceeded to carry out his intentions, to which the Chinese official had given no heed whatever. Now, as it appears to us, begins the great error. A very small force was ordered to land at 7.20—very late indeed—and to proceed over more than a quarter of a mile of visible and palpable mudbank, swept completely by the fire of five unsilenced guns, to make a direct attack on a formidable position. Had the admiral, when the fire of the forts slackened, proceeded up the river and landed his men at the upper end of the line of defences, they would have escaped that murderous march through the mud; but it is very doubtful whether, at such a late hour, it was good policy to land his men, fatigued by the labours of such a day, at all. Many precious hours were lost early in the day. It was 2 p.m. before the attack commenced. Had the admiral at seven o'clock rested content with the success he had achieved in silencing all the guns save five, it is probable he would have finished his work and dismounted them easily had he waited till the following day. At all events, we should have been spared the most sanguinary part of the day's work, and the most humiliating portion of our disaster. Next day our boats could have gone in on the top of the tide, have escaped the mud, and their crews, refreshed by a night's sleep and fighting in the light of day, might have given a different account of the enemy. It is, perhaps, doubtful whether as a military measure it was wise to try with such a squadron to force our way to Pekin. It is still more doubtful whether as a diplomatic measure it was desirable to use force at all. It is certain that, having once decided to use force, the officer who commanded did not adopt the best military means to obtain success.

Daily News.

Many of our readers must retain a lively recollection of that great review at Spithead, at the close of the Russian war, when every true Briton was unable to disguise a feeling (which, indeed, was pretty loudly expressed, by many afloat and ashore) of disappointment at the fact that all this magnificent display was nothing more than the rehearsal of a grand nautical drama, which was not to be performed. Still, the experience was worth all the petty miseries of passing a night in the streets of a seaport town, and the impossibility of getting anything to eat. For there was the array of first-rates and frigates covering four leagues of sea; there was the procession of steam line-of-battle ships led out to sea by her Majesty; there was the sham fight, making pleasure boats jump out of the water miles away; there was the fleet of ocean steamers; and above all there was the gun-boat squadron, which for weeks past had buzzed about the placid Solent, and made the anchorage at Ryde a raging wasps' nest. These gun-boats were the terror, the wonder, the delight of the British public, who took to the water with all the hereditary enthusiasm of an inland people on that memorable day of the review. The figurative vocabulary of Cockneydom was exhausted in epithets of admiration and affection, as the excursionist stared from sunrise to sunset at those rough-and-ready, dare-devil, 'varmint' weazels of the waves, with their long, low bodies, their grinning eye-teeth, their eager, restless look of mischief. One spectator from the neighbourhood of Charingcross compared them to Hansoms for their reckless driving and neck-or-nothing steering, backing, and turning sharp on their heels, and ready to run over anybody or anything without pausing to pick up the pieces. A sporting gentleman from a midland county declared they were more like a pack of dwarf-foxhounds than anything in natur', and capitally whipped, too; but all agreed that they were 'precious awkward customers,' and that 'twas a thousand pities the game was up. The question was, not what could they do, but what could they not do, handled by men who could almost make them speak, and put them through all the tricks of the 'inside and outside edge.' But there were others who shook, their heads, and declared that the gun-boats could never make a passage, and that they were only fit for service on a lake. Well, by this time we know what those little imps of mischief—with their turned up noses, and their hissing, snorting, kicking, and plunging antics—can do, whenever and wherever they are wanted, all the world over. No smarter service has ever been performed, even by British ships, than by the pick of that gun-boat squadron, near and dear to the residents of Ryde in 1856; and whose very names spoke wonders for the inventive genius of the Admiralty. There are not wanting tolerable judges who believe that naval warfare will become more and more an affair of gun-boats as the science of gunnery is developed, and that big ships will do very little more than *represent* their nation with dignity.

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The French account of the repulse of the allies at the Peiho adds but little to our knowledge of the military operations of June 25, but it supplies some facts of interest respecting the conduct of the Chinese, and the intercourse of the admiral and the ambassadors with them just before those events. It was on June 17 that Admiral Hope arrived at the mouth of the Peiho. During the three days which elapsed before he was joined by the ambassadors he had been in communication with the inferior Chinese authorities on shore, and satisfied himself by their evasive replies that the Imperial Government did not intend to permit our advance towards the capital. As we now learn, the resolution to force the passage of the river was taken in a conference of the ministers with the admiral on the 21st; so that we may assume that three clear days were employed in preparations for the attack. On the 22nd the Chinese local authorities were formally summoned to remove the barriers from the river without delay, the admiral announcing that in their default he should perform that operation himself, an appeal to which no reply was vouchsafed. Thus, it will be seen, plenty of time was allowed to estimate the opposition to be expected, and weigh the chances of success. Admiral Hope appears to have expected that the engagement would resemble that of last year at the same place, when the well-directed fire of a dozen gun-boats, under Sir Michael Seymor, silenced that of the Chinese forts in an hour and a half, and prepared an easy victory for our troops on landing. The lesson of this repulse will not be lost. We have hitherto treated the Chinese as if all their art and cunning were reserved for diplomacy, while in war they may be treated as children. Even at this moment we see no reason to raise our estimate of their valour, but we must be prepared to encounter more skill and science in our collision with their troops. Sir Michael Seymour last year noticed the improvement in their material of war, the progress is now extended to their tactics and practice. It is important that we should take account of their advances in the art of war, because, systematically operating with forces out of all numerical proportion to theirs, we rely for success on superior skill and science; but by no progress which they can make can this cowardly people expect to escape the just retribution for treachery and murder."

Morning Herald.

Evidently some of the ministerial organs are anxious to turn the calamitous conflict in China to the best account. They have already raised an indiscriminate cry for vengeance upon Emperor, officials, and people. No distinction whatever is to be made between the innocent and the guilty. Slaughter is to be the watch-word, and treasure the result. Alarmed, probably, for the fate of the Palmerston gathering, the critics fancy that a little popularity may be extracted from this theme. They remember the China cry on the hustings in 1857, and the China Parliament that followed; so they seize the tomahawk, and make a sudden charge upon those unhappy Celestials on whom their vengeance has been so often wreaked. There can be no doubt that a great wrong has been committed; that retribution must be exacted, and precautions taken to guard against similar disasters for the future. Yet what is required must be done effectually and not in a rash and unjust manner. We do not seek in any way to shelter the guilty—let them be punished by all means, for richly do they deserve chastisement; but a repetition of the bombardment of Canton and a sudden withdrawal—the semblance of victory without the fruit—will not suffice. Lord Palmerston delights in demonstrations. So long as the public can be kept quiet, he is satisfied, and the course pursued, during the last few days, by his most obsequious organ, the *Times*, convinces us that this difficult matter will not receive the treatment which it deserves.

Morning Chronicle.

Our Government owe it to themselves, to our allies, and to the people of England, as speedily as possible to make public our own ambassador's account of the circumstances that preceded and caused the disaster of the Peiho. Admiral Hope may have shared with the most arrogant of his countrymen, from prime ministers down to private marines, in an unwise contempt for the Chinese; but it is scandalous and cowardly to attempt to cast on him the blame that rests with those who provoked the encounter. There has been no attempt to explain why the official telegram concealed the fact—which seems to have transpired by accident only, and contrary to the wish of the authorities—that "the Chinese objected to the route" chosen by the British Ambassador. All the private accounts more than confirm the suppressed passage. English and French writers in the press alike agree in stating that Mr. Bruce was offered a route to Pekin if he had chosen to accept it. Lord Malmesbury's approval of Lord Elgin' suggestion, that the embassy should be accompanied by an imposing force, was open to interpretation according to circumstances. It was hypothetical only; and our foreign policy is not still so thoroughly Palmerstonized as that an independent foreign secretary would feel himself bound to imitate notorious precedents of violation of the rights of nations.

Globe.

Some characteristics of the action are worthy of notice. It is remarked that the forts were well placed and admirably constructed for their purpose as guardians of the river. To attack one exposed the assailants to a raking fire from others. They were of considerable size, built of mud, and mounted far more guns than the vessels which attacked them. Then the Chinese fired with a precision that astonished their foes, and gave rise to the suspicion that Europeans must have had the handling of the artillery. Such a suspicion is not unreasonable. The white men may have been Russians or Americans, or some of those cosmopolitan creatures of the species Henningsen, Walker, and Raousset de Boulbon. At all events, from some cause not accurately ascertained, the Chinese gunners showed a skill not hitherto displayed by them in any of our many encounters. If it be true that they used the Minie bullet, it will be clear that some of the sons of trade, either in the Eastern or Western Hemisphere, must have supplied them with the new weapon, and taught them how to use it. But if the Minie bullet was fatal to our men, the cannon shot from the forts was equally fatal to our ships. The little gunboats lying in a contracted space were almost point blank targets for the gunners. Those, whose daring had led them through the opening so skilfully made in the outer boom, were speedily disabled, and obliged to fall back. The tide receding left others hard aground. Nevertheless the small force, opposed to nearly 100 guns, kept up a fire from every available cannon. The constancy of the admiral twice wounded, of the officers, and of the men, both English and French, is deserving of all praise.

Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

It is quite true that the Chinese objected from the commencement of these negotiations to the 'permanent residence of foreign ministers' at Pekin, but it is also true that this point was eventually conceded by Lord Elgin, on condition that her Majesty's Ambassador should be properly received at Pekin when the ratifications came to be exchanged. Afterwards, it would be competent for her Majesty's representative to choose a place of residence elsewhere, and to visit Pekin when the exigencies of the public service might require his presence there. The communication in which this concession is made is the last addressed by Lord Elgin to the Chinese Commissioners on the subject until March last when, shortly before his lordship left China, he announced to the Chinese Government the appointment of Mr. Bruce as the Queen's representative, and the bearer of her Majesty's ratification of the treaty of Tientsin. There is nothing whatever to show that the Chinese Commissioners objected to this arrangement—an arrangement entirely in accordance with the 3rd article of the treaty which had been formally subscribed on the part of the emperor some months previously. The necessity for a provision under which our minister should have access at will to the Chinese Court, has been recognised by every intelligent person acquainted with the history of our relations with China. To the want of such a facility has been justly attributed most of the misunderstandings we have had with the Chinese. This was fully explained by Lord Elgin to the Commissioners, and there was no objection taken to it by the emperor or his advisers, except so far as related to the 'permanent residence' of our minister at Pekin, a point which, as already stated, was surrendered by Lord Elgin in his very latest despatch to the Chinese Government.

Daily Telegraph.

It is now proved, as mercantile circulars show, and as is conclusively set forth in the interesting statement of our correspondent at St. Petersburg, dated September 7, long before the news of the attack was known, that the conspiracy had an Imperial origin—that it had been schemed for months—that it was rumoured abroad before our flotillas could have entered the Gulf of Pecheli. It was, in one word, the deliberate attempt of a half-civilised power to be rid of engagements, and, although we must despise the ignorance and stupidity of the heathen potentate, who fancied he might thus permanently baffle the western races, it cannot be denied that a strange mixture of cunning was combined, in the execution of this plot, with an unsurpassed amount of brutality and cowardice. We now perceive, moreover, how closely the policy of Russia is inwoven with that of Pekin; we detect great movements on the Amoor; we discern large Cossack armies manœuvring far beyond Lake Baikal, in the frozen dream-land on the twilight borders of the Old World; we trace the course of innumerable caravans; we espy a special Russian envoy making his way, with secret designs, from the remoteness of Eastern Siberia to the secluded Chinese metropolis; and well may public opinion in this country burn at the thought that foreign influences have had a share in procuring our disgrace and the slaughter of our soldiers and sailors. The lists of dead and wounded, lately published, must be forgotten before Quaker, Levantine, or Ribbon councils will prevail over the universal demand for prompt and satisfactory vengeance against the perpetrators, not of a crime only, but of a treason against international law. There is little to be urged upon reflection, we fear, in favor of the commanders whose rashness victimised our soldiers and sailors; but concerning their gallantry there can be no shadow of a doubt. The fight on the Peiho was a new Balaclava; the men struggled at once against a tremendous swamp, which half-paralysed them, and hundreds to one of their enemies massed behind unapproachable fortifications. But even the admiral may redeem his name by cautious, yet swift and peremptory measures.

Standard.

The disaster at the mouth of the Peiho is to be lamented, not only for the loss of the brave men who have sacrificed their lives in a desperate attempt against tremendous odds, but for the increased courage it will impart to a cowardly enemy, and for the certainty it affords that a new war, on a scale of greater magnitude than any previous one, must be entered upon with a view to the effectual punishment of Chinese treachery. It is useless for the present to speculate on the struggle itself. That our brave fellows did all that men could do against overwhelming force there can be little doubt. The name of the gallant admiral who commanded them, and who is himself amongst the wounded, is in itself a guarantee that the most determined effort was made; and the long list of killed and wounded shows the deadly nature of the contest and the tenacity with which it was maintained. So much for the peaceful results of Lord Elgin's mission. We may now look forward to a new war; the only demonstrable result of the last being the increased cordiality of the Chinese and Russians, the admission of the American ambassador in Pekin, and the determined exclusion of France and England from the privileges accorded to the other powers.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED FROM

Nov.
17,—Ora, (Ham. bq.), Peters, Ningtah.
18,—Typhoon, (Pruss. bq.), Meineke, Shanghai.
19,—Henry Miller, (Br. bq.), Putt, Cheefoo.
19,—Stade, (Ham. bq.), ———, Formosa.
20,—Soutto, (Brazil. sh.), Azavedo, Shanghai.

DEPARTED FOR

Nov.
16,—Maury, (Am. sch.), Paul, Hongkong.
17,—Kiming-soon, (Sia. bq.), Dean, Amoy.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Algerine, (H. M. g.-boat), Independence, (Br. bg.), Malacca, (Br. bq.), and Snine, (Br. bg.)

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

246—Letters from Alabama, by P. H. Gosse.
721—Life and Theatrical Times of Charles Kean, by J. W. Cole—2 vols.
722—Sheridan and his Times, by an Octogenarian—2 vols.
1906—Raised to the Peerage, by Mrs. Owen—3 vols.
1907—Dr. Thorne—Novel—A Trollope.
1250—Wanderings in India, by J. Lang.
1251—The Cruise of the Pearl, by Rev. E. A. Williams.
1252—Up among the Pandies, by Lieut. Majendie.
1253—A Cruise in Japanese Waters, by Capt. S. Osborn.
2341—Vicissitudes of Families, by Sir Bernard Burke—2 vols.

Shanghae, 3d November, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Ambrotype Room to the French Bund, next door to Kin-te-yuen's Silk Shop.

ORRIN E. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 26th August 1859.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,
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SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

CLARK & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,
Yang-king-pang corner of Rue de Mausolée.

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
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KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES,
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

TEXTOR & CO.
DESIMA & KANAGAWA,
26no *JAPAN.*

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO	CONSIGNEES.
Nov 18	Lawrence Brown	A. ship	795	Pierce	Melbourne	Sept 10	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 18	Northern Light	A. ship	1000	Doane	San Francisco	Oct 3	do	Frazar and Co
.. 19	Spray of the Ocean	B. ship	804	Slaughter	Auckland	Oct 6	Ballast	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 19	Augusta May	B. bark	392	Banks	Amoy	.. 31	Sundries	Order
.. 19	Boreas	Ha. bk	234	Jebsen	Hongkong	.. 28	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 19	Moneka	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Honolulu	.. 12	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 20	Cecilie	Da. bk	346	Schmidt	Swatow	Nov 1	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Albis	Ha. bk	280	Niemyer	Hongkong	.. 1	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Helena	Da. bk	266	Wolff	do	Oct 29	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Xulla	B. bark	525	Black	do	.. 10	do	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 20	Stad Enschede	Du. sh	529	Hegt	Amoy	Nov 6	do	Fletcher and Co
.. 20	Sir George Pollock	B. ship	630	Whiters	Auckland	Oct 1	Flints	James Hooper
.. 20	Claro	B. bark	401	Sheen	Amoy		Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 20	Wanderer	A. schr	175	King	Japan		do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 21	Cornubia	B. bark	459	Ellison	N'castle N.S.W.	Sept 27	Coals	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 21	Ocean Child	Bre bk	381	Wenke	Swansea	June 21	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 22	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Nov —	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 25	Peiho	A. str.	400	Barcham	do	.. —	do	Russell and Co
.. 25	Granada	B. str.	678	Hazelwood	do *	.. 18	do	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O. Agt
.. 25	Highflyer	H.M str		Shadwell, C.B.	Yedo	.. 12		

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Nov 18	Goldfinder	Sia. sh	300	Remedios	Amoy & B'kok	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 18	Black Prince	A. ship	1061	Brown	New York	Tea & Silk	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 19	Agnes	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Maggie	B bark	335	Le Geyt	Fuchau	Tea & Sun	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 20	Maryland	A bark	200	Crosby	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	Frazar and Co
.. 21	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton	Kanagawa	Re-expts	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 21	Laurence Brown	A. ship	795	Pierce	Fuchau	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 23	Wanderer	A. schr	176	King	Kanagawa	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 23	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	do	Dent and Co
.. 24	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	Silk & Sun	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 24	Azof	B. str.	476	Gaby	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch.
Albis	Nov 20	Ha. bk	280	Niemyer	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Amaranth	Sept 29	A. ship	666	Jones	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Attalante	Oct 9	Du. str	260	Hartmans	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Augusta May	Nov 19	B. bark	392	Banks	Order		
Australia	Sept 13	Swe. sh	720	Wallender	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt.
Bentek	Aug 29	Sia. bk	700	Valentine	A. R. Tilby	Bangkok	Early
Boreas	Nov 19	Ha. bk	234	Jebsen	Siemssen and Co		
Bride of the Seas	Sept 12	B. ship	516	Donald	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	
Carmencita	Nov 2	Sp. bk	236	Savid	Holliday, Wise and Co	Man. r. Amoy	Early
Cecilie	Nov 20	Da. bk	346	Schmidt	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Chieftain	July 31	B. ship	597	De Faye	Lindsay and Co	London	cld 21st
City of Carlisle	Aug 9	B. ship	930	Shiell	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	
Claro	Nov 20	B. bark	401	Sheen	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Concurrent	Sept 24	Da. bk	238	Davidson	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	cld 24th
Conheath	Sept 21	B. bark	227	McLellan	Dent and Co	Cowes	cld 21st
Contest	July 9	A. ship	1098	Steele	Russell and Co		
Cornelia L. Bevan	Nov 6	A. bark	330	Pedersen	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	N'saki&K'gawa	Early
Cornubia	Nov 21	B. bark	459	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	New York	cld 25th
Dona Anita	Dec 7	B. bark	456	Burdett	Lindsay and Co	London	
Duck	Nov 14	B. schr	145	Smith	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Edwin Forrest	Oct 17	A. ship	1140	Crocker	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Emma	Nov 7	B. brig	121	Douglas	W. Marshall	Nagasaki	
Esmeralda	Nov 17	Ha. bk	230	Körner	Siemssen and Co.		
Esther May	Oct 29	A. ship	506	Bird	Frazar and Co		
Evening Star	July 7	B. ship	811	Ewing	Wm. Hargreaves	London	cld 21st
Excelsior	Sept 17	B. bark	462	Robson	Gilman and Co.	Amoy	cld 25th
Fortune	Aug 8	Sia. bk	306	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby	Hongkong	cld 22d
Georgiana	Nov 6	B. ship	445	Jones	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Granada	Nov 25	B. str.	678	Hazelwood	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Granada	Oct 16	A. schr	321	Taylor	Russell and Co		
Greta	Nov 13	Ha. bk	176	Wedell	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong&W'poa	30th inst
Helena	Nov 20	Da. bk	266	Wolff	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong&W'poa	2d prox
Henry & Oscar	Nov 9	Ha. bk	288	Kier	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Horatio	July 16	A. ship	460	Palmer	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	cld 22d
Hydroosee	Oct 24	B. bark	595	Smith	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Imdt
India	Oct 21	Swe. bk	491	French	Russell and Co		
Jacob & Anna	Nov 7	Du. sch	248	Petersen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Jacques Cœur	Oct 11	Fr. sh.	741	Michel	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie	Hkong r Amoy	5th prox
Joshua Bates	Oct 30	A. ship	620	McCallum	Birley, Worthington and Co	New York	
Kate Kearney	Nov 13	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co		
Lady Inglis	Nov 13	B. bark	376	Twizell	Gilman and Co		
Laughing Water	Sept 13	B bark	191	Jane	James Hooper	Hkong & Sing	cld 21st
Matanzas	Oct 21	A bark	427	Bennett	Russell and Co	Amoy	cld 25th
Mathilde	Nov 12	Da. bg	123	Claussen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Melancthon	Nov 10	B. bark	453	Simpson	Ullett and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str	136	Macdonald	Captain	*Tug*	
Miranda	Oct 27	Pru. bg	156	Woller	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	3d prox
Moneka	Nov 19	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Frazar and Co		
Naomi	Nov 15	B. ship	709	Dunn	Dent and Co	London	Early
Nora	Nov 8	B. schr	165	Williams	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	25th inst
Norden	Sept 16	Swe. sh	612	Windrufva	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie	Hongkong	Early
Northern Light	Nov 18	A. ship	1000	Doane	Frazar and Co		
Nova Bella	Aug 3	B. ship	390	Purchase	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Amoy	Early
Nymph	Nov 1	A. bark	468	Price	Olyphant and Co		
Ocean Child	Nov 21	Bre. bk	381	Wenke	Siemssen and Co		
Peiho	Nov 25	A. str.	400	Barcham	Russell and Co	Hkong & Ports	29th inst
Prince Regent	Sept 17	B. bark	582	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	cld 24th
Queen of the East	Nov 16	A. ship	1237	Healey	Olyphant and Co.		
Rémi	Sept 25	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Sancho Panza	Aug 28	B. ship	875	Hale	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Sir George Pollock	Nov 20	B. ship	630	Whiters	James Hooper		
Skylark	Oct 17	A. ship	1209	Bursley	Olyphant and Co.		
Snow Squall	Nov 7	A. ship	742	Loyd	Ullett and Co	New York	
Solent	Oct 16	B. ship	732	Brooks	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Spray of the Ocean	Nov 19	B. ship	804	Slaughter	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Stad Enschede	Nov 20	Du sh	529	Hegt	Fletcher and Co		
Surprise	Oct 17	A. ship	1261	Ranlett	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Swordfish	Oct 17	A. ship	1034	Crocker	Olyphant and Co.	New York	
S. H. Talbot	Oct 18	A. ship	593	Burgess	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Teodora	Oct 1	Sp. bk	248	Gonzalez	F Loureiro		
Wellington	Oct 29	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Wilhelm Kirchner	Nov 17	Old. bk	324	Menke	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Wodan	Nov 3	Da. sh.	235	Matthissen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	cld 23d
Xulla	Nov 20	B. bark	525	Black	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		

75 Merchant Vessels.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut A J Innes	60
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	Capt C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Inflexible	H M p-wl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Janus (76)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut H P Knevitt	40
Sampson	H M p-wl st fri	6	..	200	Geo S Hand, C.B.	467

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppel	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	313	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Benentt	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Marion, 11th April; Gallego, 1st June; Gem of the Nith, 2d July; Medina, 13th do.; Versailles, 16th Augt.; Westburn, 26th do.; Oscar, 12th Sept.; Celestial, 14th do.; and Forest Eagle, 15th do.

Downs—Choice, 10th April; Union, 1st June; and Vanguard, 20th Augt.

Liverpool—Oberon, (*viâ* St. Johns), 10th April; Talca, 16th June; Illimani, 2d departure, 30th do.; Clarendon, 20th do.; Patna, 12th July.; Potosi, 1st Augt.; Biobio, 17th do.; Kamehameha IV., 5th Sept.; and Sir F. W. Williams, 23d do.

Swansea—Marie Gabrielle, 2d August.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July.

Newport—Oscar, 9th Augt.

Plymouth—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Philadelphia—Mountain Wave, passed Anjer, 14th Oct.

New York—R. Boustead, passed Anjer, 15th Oct.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	1
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	15	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	29
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	15
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	7 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	25	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	11 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	11	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	—
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds.	SILK Total Bales
1844-45	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	25,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

Year ending 30th June,	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	TO THE UNITED STATES. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49	....	....	12,310,365	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	31
1849-50	....	....	13,967,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	615
1850-51	....	....	21,687,816	15,323	2,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	254
1851-52	....	....	31,225,000	20,337	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	521
1853-54	....	....	29,856,188	35,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,026	50,014,085	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,142	20,650,537	20,939,679	1,151
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,623
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,866	17,941,169	1,604
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,560

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1858, *to 30th June*, 1859.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK. Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*.	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES.	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,560
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.	....	....	690,734	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	57,087	453,513	510,600	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.	211,661	....	211,661	54,935
COASTWISE.	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	
MANILA.	....	....	....	140
Total	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*.

From 1st July, 1859, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
July 1	Woodville	561	London	225,162	32,000	257,162	12
.. 20	Hersilia	625	do	641,755	113,920	755,675	....
.. 29	Admiral	412	do	322,665	148,312	470,977	13
Aug 6	Challenger	698	do	430,215	149,810	580,025	[illegible]
.. 15	Egmont	763	do	691,317	59,222	750,539	[illegible]
.. 23	Falcon	798	do	522,228	218,893	741,121	1,527
.. 28	Rubens	402	do	375,540	39,976	415,516	....
Sept 1	Neville	715	do	522,600	242,745	765,345	875
.. 4	Stornoway	327	do	322,439	178,171	500,610	575
.. 9	Guzerat	712	do	305,970	298,094	604,064	1,685
.. 13	Cambrian	499	do	442,632	105,220	547,852	1,021
.. 21	Wagoola	519	do	407,189	256,029	663,218	306
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	395	do	382,288	126,736	509,024	278
.. 24	Earl of Southesk	337	do	341,675	....	341,675	451
.. 24	Eastfield	431	do	441,523	63,127	504,650	122
Oct 8	Assyrian	555	do	269,860	365,865	635,725	895
.. 9	Wynaud	546	do	315,137	238,403	553,540	572
.. 24	Sultan	1184	do	863,968	157,111	1,021,079	219
.. 26	Fung Yu	1136	do	1,125,076	9,701	1,134,777	517
.. 29	Egean	307	Liverpool	168,944	185,093	354,037	....
Nov 2	William	702	London	748,084	52,925	801,009	512
.. 8	Beemah	887	do	780,252	196,035	976,287	942
.. 9	Friar Tuck	662	do	501,070	197,108	698,178	735
.. 11	Sea Nymph	463	Cowes for ords.	424,426	46,266	470,692	....
.. 11	Flying Spray	370	London	350,000	87,900	437,900	520
.. 11	Strathmore	450	do	332,060	221,277	553,337	345
Cleared	Conheath	227	Cowes for ords.	....	....	....	....
..do..	Chieftain	597	do	389,761	261,169	650,930	46
..do..	Evening Star	811	do	610,729	202,493	813,222	224

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30	....	15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer	1399	do	12,143	1,134,273	1,146,416	181:38	....	17,299
Oct 1	Nonpareil	1431	do	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15:95	....	4,050
.. 4	Windward	848	do	10,100	685,100	695,200	118:17	....	1,475
.. 22	Pampero	1375	do	63,351	1,093,828	1,157,179	63:90	....	9,140
Nov 12	Eastern State	813	do	....	720,724	720,724	....	....	400
.. 18	Black Prince	1061	do	100,450	1,091,223	1,191,673	75:00	....	5,935
Cleared	Horatio	460	do	....	490,192	490,192	34:78	....	....
..do..	Currituck	598	do	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*.

From 1st July, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Sept 6	Sea Witch	237	Australia	....	....	298,145
Nov 16	Constadine Lackmann	366	Sydney	75,850	221,282	297,132

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE.

From 1st July, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 14	Aden, str.	812	Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str.	750	do	1,832
.. 17	Aden, str.	812	do	[illegible]
Sept 3	Formosa, str.	750	do	[illegible]
.. 16	Greta	176	do	5
.. 21	Aden, str.	812	do	[illegible]
Oct 6	Malabar, str.	1080	do	2,664
.. 17	Formosa, str.	750	do	49
.. 22	Aden, str.	812	do	2,376
.. 25	Hellespont, str.	330	do, ..*viâ* Fuchau	30
Nov 8	Formosa, str.	750	do	1,840
.. 24	Aden, str.	812	do	2,197

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